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Proceedings of Congreſs,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

SATURDAY, July 11, 1789.

THE houſe, according to order, took up the report of the committee of the whole on the bill for collecting the impoſt, and having gone through and agreed to the amendments to the ſame, ordered it to be engroſſed for a third reading this day.

MONDAY, July 13,

On motion of Mr. Scott, the houſe reſolved themſelves into a committee of the whole on the ſtate of the Union, reſpecting the eſtabliſhment of a Land-Office for the diſpoſal of the vacant territory in the weſtern country.

Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

Mr. Scott in an able and maſterly manner, opened the ſubject, he inſiſted upon its importance in ſeveral points of view, and ſhewed the neceſſity of a ſpeedy attention to this buſineſs, ſtating that the ſales already made, amounted to more than 5,000 000 dollars—this capital drew a daily intereſt of 684 dollars—whereas if a Land-Office was eſtabliſhed, the ſurveys might ſoon be compleated, after which the purchaſers would have to pay the remainder of the purchaſe money, or pay an intereſt on the ſame.

Several other gentlemen ſpoke on the ſubject, but not being prepared to enter fully into the deciſion the committee roſe, and reported progreſs.

The houſe then took up the report of a ſelect committee reſpecting the compenſation to be made the Preſident of the United States, the Vice-Preſident, and members of the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives, &c. after ſome time ſpent in the conſideration thereof, the houſe adjourned.

TUESDAY, July 14,

Mr. Ames, of the committee on elections, made a partial report on the conteſted election of the ſtate of New-Jerſey, which was laid on the table.

The engroſſed bill to regulate the collection of the duties on goods, wares, and merchandize imported into the United States, was read——after which the houſe proceeded to fill up the blanks. Among others the following:

All imported diſtilled ſpirits of 24 degrees, by the hydrometer, to be reckoned Jamaica proof.

The coſt of goods to be eſtimated at the following rates:

	Dol:	Cents.
The pound ſterling of G. Britain,	4	44
The livre tournois of France,		18½
The florin or guilder of the United Netherlands,		39
The mark banco of Hamburg,		33½
The rix dollar of Denmark,	1	
The rix dollar of Sweden,	1	
The ruble of Ruſſia,	1	
Real plate of Spain,		10
The millree of Portugal,	1	24
The pound ſterling of Ireland,	4	10
The tale of China,	1	48
The pagoda of India,	1	94
The rupee of Bengal,		55½

And all other currencies in value as near as may be to the ſaid rates.

All duties to be paid in gold and ſilver.

	Cents.
The gold coin of France, Spain, England and Portugal, and all other gold coin of equal fineneſs, to be valued at	89 dwt.
The Mexican dollar,	100
The crown of France,	111
The crown of England,	111
And all other ſilver coin of equal fineneſs.	111 cents pr. oz.

The blanks being filled—the queſtion, Shall the bill paſs? Was carried in the affirmative.

The title of the bill was then determined, viz—*An ACT to regulate the collection of duties impoſed on tonnage, and on goods, wares, and merchandize, imported into the United States.*

Mr. Fitzſimons introduced a motion, That leave be given to bring in a bill to provide for the government of the Weſtern territory, agreeably to the acts and ordinances of the late Congreſs. This motion was adopted, and Meſſrs. Fitzſimons, Sedgwick and Brown, appointed as the committee.

Another motion was then made by Mr. Fitzſimons, That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill providing for the ſettlement of accounts between the United States and individual States, agreeably to the acts and ordinances of the late Congreſs: This was alſo agreed to, and Meſſrs. Baldwin, Sturges and Smith, (of South-Carolina) appointed as the committee.

WEDNESDAY, July 15,

Mr. Ames moved to take up for a ſecond reading the partial report of the committee appointed on the ſubject of the Jerſey election. This report ſtated, that certain allegations in the petition referred to them, muſt be ſupported by the teſtimony of witneſſes, which the houſe had not given them authority to collect, requeſting the aid and direction of the houſe in what manner they ſhould proceed to collect that teſtimony. And further moved a reſolution preſcribing a mode of aſcertaining evidence in New-Jerſey by depoſitions taken before a judge of the ſupreme court of that ſtate.

Mr. Boudinot was oppoſed to this. He ſaid the diſpute lay between the two parties who by their petitions contended for and againſt the legality of the election. He himſelf with his colleagues had come forward under the ſanction of a full and enequivocal commiſſion from the executive of New Jerſey, who had declared the election legal. The petitioners on behalf of the election had a wiſh to be heard by counſel, on the facts to be brought before this houſe; but he was willing to relinquiſh any advantages which could ariſe from this, on account of the great delay that muſt attend it, and its eſtabliſhing a precedent which in future might be found extremely inconvenient. Similar caſes, he ſaid, might occur in the extreme parts of the continent. As to the irregularities which, it had been ſaid, had taken place in the conduct of the election, he obſerved that the laws of the ſtate were competent to puniſh any miſdemeanor which had been committed. The true point was, whether the houſe would make the enquiry on the evidence already before them, or at moſt from a few additional witneſſes which might conveniently be adduced.

The clerk then read the charges and the papers ſubmitted to the ſpecial committee, which pointed out the irregularities in the conduct of the governour of New-Jerſey, and of the officers who managed the election; the certificate of the governour as far as thoſe charges concerned himſelf, and the reſolve propoſed by Mr. Ames relative to the procuring teſtimony in New-Jerſey.

Mr. Benſon ſaid the point firſt to be determined by the houſe was, whether the facts reſpecting the manner in which the election was conducted, were cognizable by this houſe.

Mr. Vining was oppoſed to the ſending a commiſſion into Jerſey. There was no mode in which the facts could come up fairly in evidence, but before this houſe. The judges in Jerſey might be intereſted and biaſſed. They were poſſibly in a queſtion which agitated the whole ſtate, themſelves parties concerned. The facts to be evidenced were few, and a few witneſſes might ſupport or overthrow them.

The clerk then read the counter petition of ſeveral inhabitants of New-Jerſey in behalf of the election, praying that the houſe would permit them to be heard by counſel on the queſtion, whether the proceedings in Jerſey under the election law of that ſtate were cognizable by this houſe?

Mr. Lawrence was convinced for his own part, that the houſe had a complete conſtitutional power to judge of the elections and qualifications of its own members, and of all proceedings reſpecting theſe elections. If there were doubts, he wiſhed to take the ſenſe of the houſe upon that point.

Mr. Benſon then moved, that the petitioners ſhould be heard by their counſel, on this queſtion, whether an enquiry could conſtitutionally take place before the houſe, relative to the facts alledged.

Mr. Jackſon thought that no ſuch queſtion could be admitted. It was improper that any individual ſhould be allowed to call in queſtion the powers of this houſe. There was no doubt of the juriſdiction. It had been declared in the caſe of Mr. Smith, of South-Carolina, it would be inconſiſtent and very unjuſt to ſubject a member to a trial before the houſe in one inſtance, and immediately deliberate whether they ſhould do it in another.

Mr Seney ſaid, he had no doubt as to the juriſdiction of the houſe. Still, as the petitioners had objected to the juriſdiction, and prayed the point to be ſettled, he thought they ought to be regarded; and that every citizen, where his rights were concerned, had a right to be heard in his defence.

A motion was then made, that the report of the committee ſhould lie on the table, in order to take up the propoſition of Mr. Benſon, which was carried.

On this queſtion, Mr. Ames made a number of obſervations to prove the impropriety of bringing this great queſtion before the houſe. He repeated the arguments which had been advanced relative to the unimpeachable juriſdiction of the houſe.

Mr. Benſon withdrew his propoſition.

Mr. Lee after ſome remarks to prove the great delays and difficulties which would take place in the general ſubject of the election, with all the proofs that came before the houſe, propoſed that the report be recommitted, and the committee be authoriſed to ſend for evidence, papers, and records, and report a ſpecial ſtate of facts. He enforced the propriety of this meaſure by the examples of Great-Britain, and almoſt all the American ſtates.

Mr. Seney thought the committee could not be inveſted with this power of ſending for papers, &c. The power was in the houſe: But it could not be aſſigned to any other body.

This motion was alſo withdrawn.

This queſtion then remained on the original report and requeſt of the committee, that the houſe would determine whether they ſhould have authority to apply for depoſitions to be taken by the judges of Jerſey.

Mr. Ames moved that the depoſition of witneſſes ſhould be taken only in Weſt-Jerſey.

Mr. Boudinot again contended that this mode of procuring evidence was improper, and a precedent big with inconveniencies.

The queſtion was then taken on the firſt clauſe of the original propoſitions ſubmitted with the report of the committee, to wit: That the judges of the ſupreme court of New Jerſey, be authoriſed to take depoſitions on the ſubject of the facts alledged in the petition. This was negatived

Mr. Seney then moved, that Wedneſday next be aſſigned for the parties to appear and be heard by their counſel before the houſe, of which they ſhould have notice, and that the committee be diſcharged.

Many other objections were made to this. It was ſaid the committee could not be diſcharged.—Their report was ſtill before the houſe, which was only a requeſt to the houſe for an explanation of their powers. That they had not yet diſcharged the buſineſs which was committed to them.

The motion was negatived; and after ſome further converſation in which no queſtion was taken, a motion was made to adjourn, which was carried.—The houſe adjourned to 11 o'clock this morning.

THURSDAY, July 16

The houſe took up the report on the ſubject of the compenſations to be allowed the Preſident, Vice-Preſident, &c. Several amendments were attempted to the firſt clauſe, propoſing different ſums from 75 to 30,000 dollars as a ſalary for the Preſident. After ſome debate the houſe fixed on 25 000 dollars per annum, including all expences.

Mr. White moved to amend the clauſe eſtabliſhing the ſalary of the Vice-Preſident at 5000 dollars: He propoſed allowing him daily pay, in common with the Senators and Repreſentatives. His argument was that all the conſtitutional ſervices he could perform were in capacity of Preſident of the Senate, except in the caſe of a vacancy of the office of Preſident of the United States, when he was willing he ſhould have the Preſident's ſalary. The Vice-Preſident, he ſaid, might abſent himſelf whenever he pleaſed from Congreſs, and no officer ought to be paid unleſs actually in the ſervice of the public.

This motion occaſioned a long debate. Various arguments were adduced in oppoſition to the above; and on the queſtion put, the clauſe was retained, and the ſalary fixed at 5000 dollars.

The houſe proceeded through the other parts of the bill.—In the clauſe propoſing ſix dollars a day as the pay of the Senators and Repreſentatives, Mr. Sedgwick moved for a diſcrimination between the allowance of Senators and that of Repreſentatives; that the latter ſhould be five dollars, and the former left blank for the preſent; much oppoſition and warm debates took place, and at laſt the queſtion was carried in the negative.

A motion was then made to refer the report as amended to a ſpecial committee to draught a bill thereon. Accordingly Mr. Burke, Mr. Stone and Mr. Moore were appointed for that purpoſe.

The report of the committee appointed to prepare a bill for the eſtabliſhment of the government of the weſtern territory was read and ordered to lie on the table. This bill recognizes and re-eſtabliſhes the ſyſtem which ſubſiſted under the acts and ordinances of the late Congreſs, and provides that all executive powers before exerciſed by the ſaid Congreſs, relative to the direction and controul of this ſyſtem, ſhall be exerciſed by the Preſident of the United States.

The houſe then went into a committee on the bill for eſtabliſhing light houſes, and regulating pilots.

Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

The bill provides that each ſtate may on application to the ſecretary of the treaſury, and a ceſſion of ſuch ſpots as may be proper for building light houſes, have power to eſtabliſh as many as ſhall be thought neceſſary. The expences to be defrayed from the federal treaſury, and paid in advance.—And that pilots may be eſtabliſhed in each ſtate, by law, ſubject to the reviſion and controul of Congreſs.

Mr. Tucker moved to ſtrike out the whole bill except the enacting clauſe, and to ſubſtitute another, which he laid on the table.

The principle of this was to place the eſtabliſhment both of light-houſe and pilots in the hands and under the controul of the ſtate government, the former to be ſupported by the appropriation of a certain proportion of the duty on tonnage of veſſels, not exceeding ſix cents per ton—and in caſe that were inſufficient, that each ſtate ſhould have power to lay an additional tonnage duty on all veſſels entering the ports where ſuch houſes were erected, and that pilots ſhould be under the direction of the ſtates.

This motion occaſioned ſome debate.

Mr. Fitzſimons ſaid the whole of theſe proviſions were unconſtitutional, and entered into a variety of reaſoning, to prove that they were inadequate to the object. The Conſtitution, he ſaid, in giving the regulation of commerce to Congreſs, had conferred every power which was incidental and neceſſary to it—That regulations reſpecting light houſes and pilots were a part of the commercial ſyſtem and had been given up by the ſtates. The means of providing for defraying the expences of them, by the ſtates laying an impoſt, was alſo unconſtitutional. The proviſions were inadequate, becauſe, there were many light houſes eſtabliſhed, and there might be many more, in places diſtant from any harbour, on the extremities of capes, &c.

Againſt theſe arguments it was contended by Mr. Tucker and Mr. Smith, (S. C.) that the bill was an infringement on the rights of the ſtates; that theſe eſtabliſhments were not neceſſarily incidental to the power of commerce; that the requiring a ceſſion to the United States of ſuch places as were proper for the building of light houſes, was an improper intrenchment upon the territorial juriſdiction of the ſtates, and would be very odious to them. On the principle that theſe things were incidental to the federal powers, Congreſs might with equal juſtice take poſſeſſion of the mouths of rivers, and ſeize all ſuch convenient places, as they ſhould deem proper for the regulation of trade. It was contended that the bill itſelf was more unconſtitutional, than the ſubſtituted motion. Nothing was clearer, it was ſaid, than that each ſtate had a power of laying an impoſt with the conſent of Congreſs; and if Congreſs by this law expreſſed their conſent, the ſupplementary duty propoſed by the amendment was perfectly conſtitutional. Other arguments were uſed on both ſides, and the committee aroſe without deciding on the queſtion.—Adjourned.

LONDON, April 20.

ON the 17th of laſt January died at Grand Cairo, in Egypt, Mr. John Ledyard, a native of the ſtate of Connecticut. He ſerved under Captain Cook, in the laſt voyage which that able navigator performed, and was one of the witneſſes to his tragical fate on the iſland of Owyhee; an account of which, with the material occurrences of the voyage he publiſhed in America, before that great and ſplendid relation of it appeared in England, in which honourable mention is made of Mr. Ledyard. He had a moſt inſatiable deſire to viſit unknown countries, and offered his ſervices to the Empreſs of Ruſſia, through her Ambaſſador at Paris, to explore the continent of America, and to attempt to paſs from the north-weſt coaſt to the northern parts of the United States, or, the Atlantic Being diſappointed in theſe views, he undertook the journey, with the aſſiſtance of a few friends, and found his way from Paris to St. Peterſburg, and from thence to Kamptſchatka, where, by order of the Empreſs, he was put, without any previous notice, into a ſledge drawn by dogs, and after returning to the ſouthward, was ſent out of her majeſty's dominions. Being thus again diſappointed, he went to London, and propoſed to the Royal African Company to make a journey through Africa, and to examine the unknown parts of that quarter of the globe. He accordingly arrived at Grand Cairo, under the auſpices of this Company; and thinking himſelf on the moment of pointing his way towards Abyſſina, from whence he expected to have continued his route to the Cape of Good Hope: He made all his arrangements for this long journey, and engaged the protection of a caravan, which was to ſet out in a few days towards the ſouthward Here, however, he finiſhed his career, and is gone to "that undiſcovered country, from whoſe bourn no traveller returns." Mr. Ledyard was ſtrong and active, bold as a lion, and gentle as he was bold. By his intrepidity, perſeverance and patience under hardſhips, he ſeemed calculated to execute ſuch enterprizes as he was always in purſuit of; and the miſcarriage of his project for exploring either America or Africa muſt be felt as a very general and public loſs.

April 29. The Porte, finding the diſadvantages of want of ſpecie, have iſſued orders for the coinage of all the ſilver that can be found. This order has been religiouſly carried into execution, as will appear by the following items. The Greek nation is taxed to the amount of 5000 okas, each oka about three ſhillings of our money. The Armenians muſt furniſh 4000, the Jews 3000, the Muſſulmen 10,000. Goldſmiths are prohibited from exerciſing their employment, and any perſon ſeen wearing gold or ſilver ornaments are to be ſtripped of them on the ſpot It is expected that government will, by theſe means, be able to raiſe thirty-ſix millions of piaſtres. It is alſo in contemplation to recoin the whole coinage, by which government expect to gain 16 per cent. The people are very turbulent; they ſet fire to and burnt the Grand Vizier's hotel, where the greater part of the ſtate-papers and foreign archives are depoſited; a loſs which is irreparable. The people are exaſperated at the declaration of war, and the loſs of Oczakow.

PROVIDENCE, July 9.

ON Saturday arrived here from the Eaſt-Indies, the ſhip General Waſhington, Capt. Jonathan Donniſon, with a valuable cargo of the productions and manufactures of that quarter of the globe.

The General Waſhington was fitted from this port in December, 1787, and has made her voyage, out and home, in 19 months and a few days, having been at the following ports—Madeira, Madras, Pondichery, Canton, St. Helena, St. Aſcention, and St Euſtatia; and what is very remarkable has brought home, in good health, every perſon ſhe carried out, except a black boy who was by accident loſt overboard

In the General Waſhington came Samuel Shaw, Eſq; Conſul for the United States to the port of Canton, Mr. Edward Douſe and Mr Nathaniel Shaw, Colonel Samuel Ward, ſupercargo of the ſhip.

NEW-YORK, July 20.

CAPTAIN GOODWIN, who arrived at Boſton on Wedneſday laſt, from Hamburg, informs, that the day he left that place, a report was prevalent that a ceſſation of arms had taken place; it was, however, the general opinion that the war would ſtill continue to be carried on with vigour.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.

Extract of a letter dated New Haven, July 5, to a gentleman in New-York.

"TO the indefatigable zeal and perſeverance of Mr. Aſpinwall, and to his many ſucceſsful attempts, this ſtate owes very many flouriſhing orchards of mulberries, all raiſed from ſeed ſince the peace; the number of thoſe trees in full bearing is computed to be about 12,000.—In order to enable this worthy citizen more effectually to accompliſh ſo laudable a ſcheme, the Reverend Ezra Styles, Preſident of Yale College, not more diſtinguiſhed for his literary knowledge, than for his activity and enlightened zeal, collected in the ſpring 1788 a conſiderable quantity of ſeeds, which he diſtributed to every miniſter, with a circular letter, containing the neceſſary information for rearing them in proper nurſeries. Thus this worthy Preſident has laid the foundation for an extenſive and effectual experiment in the culture of ſilk. I am told that every perſon he has ſent thoſe parcels to are become zealous coöperators in his laudable deſign; at the end of three years, three fourths of thoſe young trees are to be the property of the clergyman, who has cultivated them in a nurſery, who is requeſted to diſtribute the other quarter to twenty or thirty of the moſt intelligent among his pariſhoners. The Preſident intends gathering more ſeeds this fall, and diſtributing them among the principal farmers of this ſtate, ſo that in the courſe of a few years it will be overſpread with four or five millions of thoſe uſeful trees.—It is computed that each family can eaſily attend a ſufficient number of worms to produce a quarter of a pound, without interfering with the uſual cultivation of the fields. The ſtate contains 28,000 families, it is probable that in leſs than ſix or eight years Connecticut will be able to export from 6 to 7000lbs weight of ſilk. From the ſucceſsful experiments which have been made at Milford, Wallingford, Mansfield, &c. it appears that our ſoil ſuits the mulberry trees; the rapidity of their growth is aſtoniſhing.—If I may judge by the ſeveral pieces of luteſtrings and barcelona handkerchiefs, &c. which have lately been wove here, we may pronounce the ſilk to be of an excellent quality; our own ſewing ſilk is preferred to the European; 157lbs. weight has been raiſed laſt year in Mansfield, by about eighty families, who, with the view of introducing among them a greater degree of neatneſs and perfection, have ſolicited and obtained from our legiſlature a charter of incorporation, the firſt inſtance I believe of farmers thus uniting for ſimilar purpoſes; a ſpirit of enlightened induſtry is ſpreading far and wide; an account of our different attempts in the manufacturing way would require more leiſure than I can at preſent afford; our manufactory will export this year 36,000 yards of linnen, from eight pence to twenty pence, and this is but the third year ſince our beginning

"Stocking looms are now making at Norwich by that ſelf taught ingenious man, Thomas Harland, already well known for the excellence of his fire engines Cloth ſhears have been made ſuperior to the imported ones, in the neighbourhood of that place, which is like to become the Sheffield of his country.——The firſt ſwingled tow, which formerly was looked upon as unfit for any thing, is now converted into an excellent and ſtrong wrapping paper, which ſells at ſix ſhillings per ream. Fuſtains of double width are now making here by a Mr. Lyand, which he retails at four ſhillings and two pence per yard.

"Two girls at Norwich, of the name of Roath, one twelve, the other fourteen years of age, without having ſeen any muſlin ſpun or wove, and without any inſtruction reſpecting that article, or any aſſiſtance, fabricated 32 yards, which weighs only one pound ten ounces, avoirdupois weight, and are now ſprigging it with the needle.

"The cloth manufactory of Hartford is extending and improving very faſt, as you will ſee next fall; they are converting the refuſe of their wool into blankets and carpeting.

"The duck made at Stratford and Colcheſter is as good as European; a bolt number one, meaſuring 37½ yards, weighs 42 pounds, which I am told is equal to the Engliſh. One year of experience more, with the additional encouragement which will reſult from the continental duties, and we ſhall without preſumption be able to ſupply ourſelves with very many articles of our own making." I am &c.

An account of the produce of different kinds of grain, planted in the beginning of September, 1788, by Jacob Hiltzheimer, Eſquire.

Winter Barley—One grain produced 65 heads, which contained 3900 grains.

Cape Wheat—One grain produced 64 heads, which contained 2816 grains.

White Wheat—One grain produced 40 heads, which contained 2240 grains.

Yellow bearded Wheat—One grain produced 58 heads, which contained 3016 grains.

Speltz—Two grains together produced 104 heads, which contained 4368 grains.

The above grains were planted about ſix inches apart, and the produce preſented to the Agricultural Society, at their meeting the 14th inſtant.

SAVANNAH, July 2.

ON Friday laſt, between eleven and twelve in the forenoon, the houſe of Samuel Stirk, Eſquire, in Ellis's ſquare, was ſtruck with lightning, and a young woman, Miſs Nancy Colladay, was unfortunately killed.

It is probable from the ſituation of the young woman being immediately on the hearth of the chimney that the accident of her death happened. Mrs. Stirk, with her child (an infant) and a negro girl, were in the ſame room, and near the deceaſed, the latter almoſt in contact with her, who received ſo violent a ſhock, that ſhe was thrown within the chimney, on the body of the unfortunate young woman. Mrs. Stirk was particularly affected, being ſituated almoſt three feet from the chimney.

The electric matter appears to have entered a little below the gable point of the houſe, between the chimney and houſe; deſcending a ſtud, it burſt the pannel-facing of the mental piece; from thence, proceeding through the hearth, it perforated the ceiling of the lower room in two places, and was attracted by a quantity of plate placed on a ſlab before the lower fire place, part of which it affected, melting a point on the top of a tea urn It paſſed from thence to a large grate within the fire-place, and went off through the corner of the chimney. Every medical aſſiſtance was rendered by Dr. Beecroft, immediately after the accident, but without effect

REMARK. There was no conductor to or near the building, which might have taken off the effect of the cloud.

WINCHESTER, July 22.

ACCOUNTS from our correſpondents at Kentucky, are to the 17th ult. at which time all was peace and quietneſs in that quarter; the Indians not having committed any hoſtilities of late, From the number of emigrants gone out and on their way to this aſylum of eaſe and plenty, they will ſoon be in a ſituation to bid defiance to their ſavage enemies.

The popular, or rather aſpiring government, John Sevier, of the memorable ſtate of Franklin, in the month of December laſt, put in practice a very deep ſcheme, to poſſeſs himſef of lands belonging to the Chickaſaw nation of Indians. He employed as an agent in this buſineſs a certain Bennet Ballew, by whom he diſpatched letters to the principal chiefs and warriors: Ballew happened to fall in with ſome Cherokees, who being acquainted with his coming from the place where Sevier lived, miſtruſted his buſineſs was to lay a ſnare for them; whereupon they determined to ſearch him, when the letters ſeven in number, were found, directed as follows, viz.

Mr. Hardy Perry, interpreter.
Mr. John Turnbull
Piomengo, or Mountain Lader.
Mr. William Glover.
Chamby, warrior and chief of the Chickaſaw nation.
Mr. Robert Thompſon, Half-Breed.
To all the warriors and chiefs of the Chickaſaw nation.

The Cherokees delivered theſe letters to an Indian trader, who was preſent when they ſearched Ballew; to this trade we are indebted for the particulars above related, and alſo Sevier's letter to Chamby, which he requeſts we will return, as all the letters are to be laid before the General Aſſembly of North-Carolina, at their next ſitting

Copy of a letter from John Sevier, to Chamby, Warrior and Chief of the Chickaſaw nation, dated French Broad, December 15, 1788.

"BROTHER,—

"Hearing good of you from Mr. Ballew, who will deliver you this letter, I hope it will find you well and all your beloved men and nation.

"Mr. Ballew is ſent from ſome good men of the country to your nation, with talks, who want to rent ſome of your land. I have heard you and your nation are ſenſible and good people, therefore I need not ſay more than this—that if you are good enough to rent ſome of your land, that there will come on it a large number of uſeful men, who will make guns, tomahawks, and powder and lead, and any thing that you will want to wear for cloathing. Your own good ſenſe will point out to you how uſeful it will be for you to have ſuch ſerviceable people on your own land. Beſides their being able to furniſh you with all ſorts of trade, will furniſh you with a large quantity of goods every year for your land, that now lies covered with big trees, and high graſs and weeds, and is of no uſe to your people, but like nothing.

"BROTHER,

"Paying you this for the rent of your ground, would ſeem like it came to you for nothing

"I leave you to judge of all theſe good things, and I hope you will give your good talk to haſten fait this matter. Our people love your people in their hearts, and hope the great ſpirit above will always keep a good underſtanding between us. I refer you to Mr. Ballew for the news of this country.

"I remain your friend and brother,

"JOHN SEVIER."

The other ſix letters taken from Mr. Ballew, our correſpondent informs us, were nearly to the ſame purport with the above.

RICHMOND, July 30.

WE are informed that Mr. Leonard Harbolt, an ingenious mechanic from Baltimore, exhibited to the inſpection of many members of both houſes of Congreſs, three new invented machines for the following purpoſes, viz.

1. A machine for cutting grain; this is fixed on two wheels, and is to be ſet in motion by one man, who it is ſaid will be able to cut 5 acres of wheat per day.

2. A machine for clearing docks, &c. on different principles from any ever yet invented.

3. A machine for threſhing grain; this is to be ſet in motion by a horſe, or by water as moſt convenient. It conſiſts of a threſhing floor and ſixty ſix flailes, and it is thought, on a moderate computation, will threſh as much as 40 men in the ordinary way.

The ſpecimens above mentioned are only in miniature; it is therefore impoſſible to aſcertain the real value of the diſcovery: But many perſons of judgment conclude that each machine may be of great utility.

The inventor has petitioned Congreſs for an excluſive privilege of making and vending the ſaid machines, which will undoubtedly be granted.

The General Aſſembly of the ſtate of New-York have adjourned, to meet in the city of New-York on the 2d Monday in January next—After appointing the Hon. Philip Schuyler and James Duane, Eſqrs. to repreſent that ſtate in the Senate of the United States—and preſenting a congratulatory addreſs to the Preſident of the United States, aſſuring him of their attachment to his perſon, &c. &c.

From the Vermont Journal of June 8.

BY gentlemen from Canada, we are aſſured the following relation, however extraordinary, is a real fact. Some time ſince a perſon unknown came to the houſe of a poor peaſant in that country, and requeſted ſomething to eat; the peaſant told him that he had not a mouthful of bread in his houſe, but of ſuch as he had he might partake, and ſhould be welcome. This ſtranger preſented him a dollar, requeſting him to purchaſe its value in bread, of a rich neighbour. The peaſant, overjoyed at the acquiſition, and the proſpect of procuring bread for his children, with eager ſtep haſted to the farmer, and requeſted the price of it in grain. The farmer told him he had grain to ſpare, but would not trouble himſelf to meaſure it at that time for a dollar The peaſant plead his neceſſity, and the preſence of the ſtranger, but in vain: At length he requeſted the loan of a piece of bread for his preſent neceſſity, and he would leave the dollar and call for his grain the next day. The farmer took the dollar, went to his cloſet, and brought a ſmall loaf, which he gave the man, complaining at the ſame time that a dollar was not worth the trouble of taking; after ſome other converſation the man told him he would call for his grain the next day The farmer told him the bread came juſt to a dollar (at the ſame time careleſsly toſſing and catching it in his hand.) The man was ſurpriſed at his extortion, but neceſſity compelled him to acquieſce. But, behold! while the farmer was thus toſſing the dollar, it at length ſtuck faſt to his hand, and gradually worked itſelf into the ſkin and fleſh in ſuch a manner that all his efforts could not diſengage it; the hand ſwelled amazingly, and a ſurgeon was ſent for, whoſe ſkill was tried in vain to extract it; as it evaded every chirurgical operation, he was then adviſed to ſend for and conſult a friar, who told him, that as he had got the chief of his intereſt out of the poor, he muſt reſtore them the one half, or the dollar could not be extracted. The farmer refuſed the conditions, declaring he would ſooner die than comply; the hand continued ſwelling with excruciating pain, for ſome time, which finally put a period to his life —— Our informant adds, that he was buried with that hand out of the ground, which appears ſo tranſparent, that the dollar may be perfectly ſeen, but cannot be extracted.

*** *The Journals of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Convention are printed, and will be delivered (when called for) to the reſpective pariſhes by the Printer hereof.*

††† *A NEGRO WOMAN with a CHILD about 2 years old, for ſale. Inquire of the Printer.*

THE SCIPIO,

a fine new Britiſh built veſſel is juſt arrived at Weſt-Point, and loads TOBACCO to the addreſs of ARCHIBALD & JAMES GOVAN, of London, who will be thankful to their friends for conſignments.

The SCIPIO will ſail in a few weeks.

JAMES GOVAN.

Aylett's, July 28, 1789.

THE Subſcribers being authoriſed by Mr. HENRY MARTIN, and his aſſignees of London, by power of Attorney from them to collect the debts due to him in Virginia; take this method to requeſt all thoſe indebted, to make immediate payment, either to the ſubſcribers or Mr. Hudſon Martin of Albemarle, which will prevent ſuits from being brought. Mr. Martin will ſettle with thoſe moſt convenient to him at Charlotteſville; and the ſubſcribers here and in Hanover.

NATHANIEL ANDERSON,
DAVID ANDERSON.

Richmond, July 29, 1789.

To be Rented,

For ONE or more YEARS,

And poſſeſſion given immediately,

THE TAVERN,

In the city of Richmond, near the Bridge,

Lately occupied by Mr. SAMUEL TROWER,

With the FURNITURE,

And four VALUABLE HOUSE

SERVANTS,

If they ſhould be wanted.

I ſhall expect the rent to be paid quarterly, and ſecurity given for the payment of the ſame Any perſon inclinable to rent the ſame, may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber in Williamſburg.

JAMES SOUTHALL.

JULY 27, 1789.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

By his EXCELLENCY BEVERLEY RANDOLPH, ESQUIRE, GOVERNOR *of the* COMMONWEALTH:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it hath been notified to me that the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, have taken meaſures concerning duties and impoſts: I have therefore thought fit, in obedience to the act of the General Aſſembly, intituled, "An act concerning certain public eſtabliſhments," and by and with the advice and conſent of the Council of State, to iſſue this my proclamation, hereby requiring all Naval Officers, Collectors of duties and Searchers, to ceaſe the exerciſe of the powers veſted in them by virtue of their reſpective offices, from and after the 1ſt day of Auguſt next; except ſo far as relates to the collection of a duty of ſix Shillings per hogſhead on tobacco exported

******
* Seal. *
******

Given under my hand, and the ſeal of the Commonwealth, at Richmond, this twenty-firſt day of July, in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine.

BEVERLEY RANDOLPH.

To be Sold,

At Norfolk, on Thurſday the 6th of Auguſt next, for Caſh, Military or Loan-Office Certificates of this ſtate,

THE PUBLIC BOATS

LIBERTY & PATRIOT,

THE WHALE-BOAT,

And alſo the BOAT in poſſeſſion of the ſearcher at Norfolk,

Together with their GUNS, RIGGING, APPAREL, and FURNITURE.

A credit will be allowed the purchaſer, till the 21ſt day of December next, on giving bond and good ſecurity If ſold for certificates, the purchaſer in caſe of failure to pay all the intereſt accruing on the amount of the certificates, contracted ſo to be paid.

JULY 29, 1789.

To be Sold,

To the higheſt bidder, at the Plantation of the late Mr. JAMES SWAINE, *in Charles City county, on Tueſday the 18th of Auguſt next, if fair, if not the next fair day, on twelve months credit;*

HIS STOCK OF

HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and HOGS,

Alſo his HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE,

With two beautiful, new, and well fitted,

PLEASURE BOATS,

Bond with approved ſecurity will be required, to carry intereſt from the date, if not punctually paid.

The EXECUTORS.

JULY 29, 1789.

Advertiſement.

ON Sunday the 19th inſtant, a white man met a negro boy (by the name of Jack, the property of Mr. Nicholas Syme) and diſmounted him from his horſe, and took the horſe, ſaddle and bridle and made off, as the boy ſays, the horſe is a ſmall black, riſing four years old, neither docked nor branded, about four feet ſix inches high, he paces ſlow, and canters a little, has ſome white hairs on his back, one hind foot white to his ankle. Any perſon who will deliver the ſaid horſe, together with the ſaddle and bridle, (the ſaddle is a race ſaddle,) to Mr. William Cocke, in Richmond, or to Mr. Nicholas Syme, in Hanover, or give ſuch intelligence ſo that I may get the horſe, &c ſhall receive a reward of three dollars, and on conviction of the thief three pounds.

ARTHUR BARRET.

JULY 26, 1789.

THE Subſcribers to the cotton manufactory in Williamſburg hereby give notice, that they will admit four Negro boys as apprentices for any term, not leſs than five years; and that they will receive ſubſcriptions for any ſum not leſs then £. 12. 10. Any two ſubſcribers to the amount of £. 12. 10. each, ſhall have one vote, if they concur therein.

The manufactory is in want of perſons, who can weave fuſtins, jeans, and corduroys; and good wages will be given to them.

June 9, 1789.

NOTICE,

THAT a petition will be preſented to the next Aſſembly, praying them to make ſome effectual laws to ſecure to the EPISCOPALIANS of this ſtate, their religious rights, which have been arbitrarily infringed by the late Convention of the Clergy.

Norfolk county, July 7, 1789.

Will be Sold,

On the 21ſt of Auguſt next, if fair, otherwiſe the next fair day, on the premiſes, by and with the conſent of my mortgagers, about

382 Acres of LAND,

(be the ſame more or leſs)

Lying on Tuckahoe creek, about 12 miles from Richmond.

THE ſoil is fertile, about one half of which is cleared, and that part which is now under cultivation tolerably ſecured by fences. A conſiderable part of the ground with little trouble may be converted into meadow—On it is a large and choice aſſortment of fine bearing APPLE TREES. A good title will be given to the purchaſer, on payment made to Mr. PHILIP DUVAL, who will receive either Cash, Tobacco, or Certificates therefor.

DANIEL DUVAL.

JULY 9 1789

For LONDON,

THE SHIP

LADY ST. JOHN,

WALTER FREYE SKIRET, Maſter.

NOW lying at Norfolk, burthen about 600 hogſheads of ſugar, Britiſh built, with a Mediterranean paſs, and has excellent accommodations for paſſengers; will take in tobacco with liberty of conſignment, at ſix pounds ſixteen ſhillings ſterling per ton, delivered along ſide. For freight or paſſage apply to Meſſrs Donaldſon & Stott, or Meſſrs. Campbell & Wheeler, in Peterſburg; Mr. James Heron, Richmond; or the ſubſcriber.

ROBERT TAYLOR.

Norfolk, July 2, 1789.

Three Guineas Reward.

Stolen from the ſubſcriber on the night of the 1ſt inſt.

Three ſilver WATCHES

Names and Numbers as follows, viz.

One ſilver watch, makers name M. Ranſom, London, No 1111.
One do. do. makers name B. Rogers, London, no number that I recollect
One do. do. makers name D. Kedden, London, No 763.

I will give the above reward for the whole of the watches, or one guinea each, if brought ſingular, and five pounds reward on conviction of the thief.

THOMAS. C. MORRIS

N B. All watch-makers are deſired to ſtop the above watches ſhould they come in their poſſeſſion

T. C. M.

Richmond, July 21, 1789.

To be Sold,

To the higheſt bidder, for ready money, on Tueſday the 15th of September next, on the premiſes,

A LOT of LAND,

With a STORE-HOUSE thereon,

Eligibly ſituated in the town of Suffolk, taxed in the name of Meſſrs. BELFOUR & BARRAUD, to ſatisfy the taxes due thereon for the years 1783, 1784, 1785, 1786, and 1788.

JOSIAH REDDICK, Sheriff.

A Sheriffs Sale?

By virtue of a decree of the Worſhipful Court of Henrico county, made the 6th day of Auguſt laſt, to ſatisfy JOHN GROVES, & Co. will be ſold on the 1ſt day of Auguſt next, before the Eagle tavern, kept by S. Portnicola in the city of Richmond, at 12 o'clock, for ready money, a valuable

Tract of LAND,

the property of William Booker, lying about 3 or 6 miles from the city, it contains two hundred and thirty three acres, is well wooded, about eighty acres cleared and under a tolerable good fence, a fine orchard; the houſes tolerably convenient:—A conſiderable part of this land may be eaſily converted into meadow, as it has a ſtream running through it, on which ſtream there is a very good ſaw-mill, plentifully ſupplied with water during the winter and ſpring:—A further deſcription is deemed unneceſſary, as it is preſumed no perſon will purchaſe without viewing the premiſes, or being well informed of their value.

WILLIAM FOUSHEE, Sheriff.
JOHN M. SHEPHERD, D. S.

JULY 20, 1789.

TAKEN up in Fluvanna county, a black bull about three years old, marked with a crop and two ſlits in the right ear and half ſpade in the left; has a white face, and half the tail white. Appraiſed to 26/6.

RICHARD OMOHUNDRO.

POET's CORNER.

ODE to POPULARITY.

By R. CUMBERLAND, Esq.

O POPULARITY, thou giddy thing!
What grace or profit doſt thou bring?
Thou art not honeſt, thou art not fame;
I cannot call thee by a worthy name
To ſay I hate thee were not true;
Contempt is properly thy due;
I cannot love thee and deſpiſe thee too.

Thou art no patriot; but the veriеſt cheat
That ever traffick'd in deceit;
A ſtate empiric, bellowing loud
Freedom and phrenzy to the mobbing crowd;
And what cars't thou, if thou can'ſt raiſe
Illuminations and huzzas
Tho' half the city ſunk in one bright blaze!

A patriot! no; for thou doſt hold in hate
The very place and welfare of the ſtate;
When anarchy aſſaults the Sovereign's throne,
Then is thy day, the night thy own;
Then is thy triumph, when the foe
Levels ſome dark inſidious blow,
Or ſtrong rebellion lays thy country low.

Thou canſt affect humility to hide
Some deep device of monſtrous pride;
Conſcience and charity pretend,
For compaſſing ſome private end;
And in a canting conventicle note
Long ſcripture paſſages canſt quote
When perſecution rancles in thy throat.

Thou haſt no ſenſe of nature at thy heart,
No ear for ſcience, and no eye for art,
Yet confidently doſt decide at once
This man a wit, and that a dunce;
And (ſtrange to tell) how'er unjuſt,
We take thy dictates upon truſt,
For if the world will be deceiv'd, it muſt.

In truth and juſtice thou haſt no delight,
Virtue thou doſt not know by ſight;
But, as the chymiſt by his ſkill,
From droſs and dregs a ſpirit can diſtill,
So from the priſons, or the ſtews,
Bullies, blaſphemers, cheats, or jews
Shall turn to heroes, if they ſerve thy views.

Thou doſt but make a ladder of the mob,
Whereby to climb into ſome courtly job;
There ſafe repoſing, warm and ſnug,
Thou anſwer'ſt with a patient ſhrug
Miſcreants, begone; who cares for you,
Ye baſe-born browling, clamorous crew?
You've ſerv'd my turn, and, vagabonds, adieu.

ANECDOTE.

Of HENRY IV. of France.

AFTER the battle of Ivry, Henry being very much in want of money, aſked one of his moſt truſty courtiers where he could procure ſome. The courtier replied, that he knew a rich merchant's wife, a zealous royaliſt, who very probably might lend him ſome. The monarch adviſed his confident to pay a viſit immediately to the lady, and offered to accompany him in diſguiſe. At the cloſe of the evening, they ſet out from Mante, where the camp was, for Meulan, where madame le Clerc, the lady in queſtion, reſided. They were moſt hoſpitably received, and after the uſual congratulations on the ſucceſs of the King's army, the courtier affecting an air of deep ſorrow—"Alas, madam, ſaid he, to what purpoſe are all our victories! we are in the greateſt diſtreſs imaginable; his Majeſty has no money to pay his troops; they threaten to revolt, and join the leaguers; Mayenne will triumph at laſt." "Is it poſſible! exclaimed madame le Clerc? "But let not that afflict our gracious Sovereign; he will ſtill find new reſources; he fights for too noble and glorious a cauſe to be abandoned; many other perſons will follow my example." On ſaying this ſhe quitted the room, and returned with many bags full of gold, which ſhe laid at their feet. "This is all I can do for the preſent, added ſhe, gracefully; go and relieve the Prince of his anxiety; wiſh him from me all the ſucceſs and happineſs he deſerves; tell him to be confident that he reigns in the hearts of his ſubjects, and that my life and fortune are, and will be forever at his diſpoſal." Henry could not conceal himſelf any longer. "Generous woman, cried he, my friend has no occaſion to go far to tell his Majeſty the excellence of your heart; here he ſtands before you, and is a witneſs to your effuſions of ſenſibility. Be aſſured that the favour will be indelibly engraved on Henry's heart." Madame le Clerc fell at the Monarch's feet, without being able to utter a word; the confidant wept, and Henry joined in the ſweet emotions. But the time was too precious to devote it ſolely to friendſhip and gratitude; for want of money the troops were ready to revolt that morning. Henry and his friend took their leave of the lady, and went to the army; who, hearing they were to receive their pay, began to cry *vive le Rey!* from that time ſucceſs attended every one of the Monarch's enterprizes, and after having ſubdued his enemies, and rendered himſelf maſter of the capitol, he ſent for Madame le Clerc one day when the court was very brilliant and full; in preſenting her to the nobility, "you ſee *this* lady, ſays he, a true friend of mine; to *her* I owe all the ſucceſs of the laſt campaign; it was *ſhe* who lent me conſider-able ſums of money to carry on the war, even at a time when the troops threatened to abandon me She ſhall be reimburſed with more than lawful intereſt; and letters patent of nobility ſhall forthwith be iſſued in her favour. Ah! Sire, interrupted Madame le Clere, do you reckon as nothing, the infinite pleaſure I then felt and have felt ever ſince, for having contributed to the happineſs and ſucceſs of my Sovereign! that is the only intereſt that belongs to me, and the only reward my ambition aims at." The lady accepted of the title but refuſed the offered intereſt. The family of le Clere, who have ſince diſtinguiſhed themſelves in civil and military capacities, ſtill exiſt.

The fatal effects of a too ſuſceptible Heart, in a young Pruſſian Officer.

"MY ſon was an Enſign in a regiment in which I rank'd as Captain We had ſerved two campaigns together, and I was pleaſed with the marks of a cool and ſenſible courage, which I had obſerved in him, and which promiſed the moſt flattering hopes of his becoming one day an ornament to his family.

"His heart was naturally generous and tender. This virtue endeared him to me; but I trembled for its effects It might, I thought, ſhake his fortitude in the trying ſcenes of the miſerable ſpectacles of war, and poſſibly ſuppreſs the enterpriſing ſpirit of youth; a quality ſo eſſential to the advancement of a ſoldier and ſo neceſſary an embelliſhment to his character.

"Often times, when his overflowing compaſſionate heart would vent itſelf in a burſt of ſorrow for the unfortunate, I had recourſe to the *ſophiſtry* of argument, to paint thoſe objects of his reflections in different colours to his imagination; and while reproving him with his unmanly weakneſs, could have claſped him to my boſom for the melting tenderneſs of his nature.

"I frequently, though with utter repugnance, conducted him to the trying ſcenes of ſuffering criminals; thus attempting to familiarize his mind to the diſaſterous events which life is too often embittered with.

"Some little time after the affair of Schweidnitz, our army had burnt and ſacked a ſmall village of the Auſtrians. It was our chance of duty to be ſent to this place. When the general confuſion of the day had ſubſided, and ſome order reſtored among the troops, we made an excurſion round the village to view the effects.

"On our approach to the ruins of a once clean and neat houſe, we were ſuddenly ſhocked by the approach of an old woman. The genius of extreme wretchedneſs ſeemed faithfully pourtrayed in her ghaſtly countenance.

"She flung herſelf upon her knees, and in a ſhrill voice of deſperation, imprecated the moſt direful curſes on our heads. "If," ſays ſhe, "you call yourſelves men, and not ſavages of unequalled brutality, either kill me inſtantly, and end my extreme ſufferings; or, O! let me have help to ſearch for the remains of my children!"

"I tenderly exhorted her to calm herſelf—that ſhe might expect every aſſiſtance; and ſtaying with her till my ſon had returned with a few ſoldiers. I learnt, that on the alarm of the ſudden approach of our troops to the village the unreſtrained diſorder which was naturally to be expected, had forced her ſon and daughter, with two grandchildren, to ſeek ſhelter in a cellar of the houſe, which houſe ſharing the ſame unfortunate fate with the reſt, was ſoon pillaged and ſet on fire—that ſhe herſelf had fled ſome little way into the country, and had retired from the danger of the enemy, in hopes that, in caſe of a diſcovery, her age might ſecure her from that fate which her grandchildren, two young women in the bloom of life, might otherwiſe be expoſed to—that their father, who was a notary of the place, with his wife, had reſolved on ſtaying with the children in their concealment.

"When my ſon returned with the ſoldiers, the old woman ſhewed us the ſpot where we ſhould ſearch for the poor devoted family. We had not been long at work among the ruins, when we broke into the cellar whether the family had fled. Here a ſcene preſented itſelf, that would have turned a Monarch's heart from the full tide of war, which brings ſuch deſolation and horror in its courſe.

"Claſped in each others arms lay two beautiful ſiſters, with their father and mother by their ſide, ſuffocated with ſmoke; while the old woman, with horrid yells was bewailing the loſs of her unfortunate children, kiſſing the bodies and frantic with grief; my ſon ſtood with folded arms muſing over this melancholy ſpectacle.

"I ſolicited him to depart; I urged him to withdraw from ſo affecting a ſcene. Sternly did he turn his eyes on me, and ſeemed petrified to the ſpot. In vain did I reaſon on the neceſſary conſequences of war; that it was no premeditated cruelty, but one of thoſe caſual misfortunes that even the civil tranſactions of life are often chequered with.

"Where is your reaſon, your manhood, my boy? Shall a ſoldier be overcome with weak womaniſh feelings? for ſhame! for ſhame! All men in the courſe of their lives muſt make up their minds to calamities like theſe. Away! your countrymen will ridicule your want of firmneſs; and the laurels which you have hitherto acquired, will only ſerve to point you out as a more conſpicuous inſtance of effiminacy.

"I took him by the arm to draw him gently from this diſtreſſing ſight, when he flung himſelf away from me, and exclaimed, pointing to the youngeſt of the girls, whoſe tongue, from the convulſive gaſps of death, hung from her mouth, "Behold this unparalelled butchery of my countrymen! will not the wrath of Heaven revenge this outrage to humanity? Cruel, cruel Pruſſians! You are bloody indeed! accurſed profeſſion! Hell only has inveſted thee. From this moment I abjure thee. I will not return to theſe blood-hounds: I will fly to the deſarts for ever, and hide my face from ſuch inhumanity;" With "ſee there! My father!" Pointing again to the dead bodies, and burſt into a flood of tears.

"It required ſome force to bear him from this calamitous ſcene; and ſo ſtrong was the impreſſion, that a fixed melancholy took entire poſſeſſion of him: and ſuch was the extreme delicacy and tenderneſs of his feelings, that I was deſtined to ſee a beloved child ſeized with a violent fever, and to hear him, in the paroxyſms of his diſtemper, rave in the wildeſt, yet moſt pathetic languageon this event.

"Some little time before he expired, he had faſhioned one of the young women into his wife; and ſtarting up in bed, curſing the war which had ſnatched her away from him, he fixed his ghaſtly eyes upon me, which I readily tranſlated into a remonſtrance for being the author of his unhappy malady, fell back into a ſwoon, from which he never recovered."

☞ *THE remaining regiſtered WARRANTS will be diſcharged on application at the Treaſury; likewiſe the balances due for Tobacco burnt at Byrd's warehouſe.*

J. AMBLER, Treaſurer.

Treaſury Office, June 3, 1789.

EXCELLENT *and* EXTENSIVE

PASTURAGE,

Under good fence, may be had at the FALLS PLANTATION, by the day, week or month, on moderate terms.

Cheſterfield (Aberdeen) June 4, 1789.

JAMES CITY, July 2, 1789.

CAME to my houſe the 25th of June, a negro man who ſaid he belonged to Mr. Hatcher, merchant, of Manchester, and brought a ſorrel HORSE about 14 hands high, with a ſtar in his forehead, his left hind foot white above the fetlock, about 14 or 15 years old. As I have not heard of the negro ſince, I expect the horſe to be ſtolen, the owner may have him by proving his property, and paying charges. Apply to

ALEXANDER W. GREEN.

WILLIAMSBURG, July 9, 1789.

COMMITTED to jail in this city the 6th inſtant (July) a likely negro woman, about twenty years of age, who ſays her name is Edith, and that ſhe belongs to a widow Brookins of Mecklenburg county, and that ſhe came here with Lord Cornwallis.—Alſo a negro woman by the name of Amy, about twenty two years old, ſhe has a child with her about two years old, but will not tell her owners name; ſhe has a mole by the ſide of her noſe very plain to be ſeen. I have ſome reaſon to believe that ſhe formerly belonged to the eſtate of Peter B. Whiting of Glouceſter county, as her father belongs to Mr. Benjamin Powell near this city, the owners are deſired to come, prove their property, pay charges, and take them away. JOHN CRUMP, Jailor.

N. B. William Aſher of Culpeper county, is once more deſired to apply for his man and woman, pay charges, and take them away, as they will be ſold to pay their expences during their confinement. J. C.

TAKEN up in Auguſta county, five miles from Staunton, a bay mare colt, ſuppoſed to be two years old, both hind feet white, a large ſtar, broad between the eyes; trots, is about 12½ hands high, ſuppoſed to be blooded. Appraiſed to 4l. 5s.

WILLIAM GILKISON.

County Court CLERKS, MERCHANTS, SHERIFFS, NAVAL OFFICERS, And others may be furniſhed with any of the undermentioned BLANKS, AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE, *By the* PRINTER, *hereof, viz.*

COUNTY COURT.

PETITION & SUMMONS.	EXECUTIONS.
SUBPOENAS.	EXECUTORS BONDS.
WRITS.	ADMINISTRATORS ditto.
ATTACHMENTS.	ORPHANS ditto.

SHERIFFS.

EXECUTION BONDS, of four kinds.	APPEARANCE ditto.
	PRISON BOUND ditto.

MERCHANTS.

COMMON BONDS.	POWER of ATTORNEY.
NOTES of HAND.	SEAMAN's ARTICLES.
BILLS of EXCHANGE.	INDENTURES.
BILLS of LADING.	DUTY BONDS.
BILLS of SALE.	CLEARANCES.
DEEDS of TRUST.	PERMITS, &c.

Declarations for Lawyers,

OF VARIOUS FORMS.

May be had at this Office.

ACTS OF ASSEMBLY,

Printed ſince the REVISED CODE, viz. for the years 84, 85, 87, & 88.

Alſo M'MURRAY's MAP *of the* UNITED STATES.